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and *H. acutifolia* Hook. from "Nepal and Sikkim, Ceylon and Java, Guadeloupe, Ecuador and Brazil." We have three sets of specimens of this species from Jamaica in fruit and careful comparisons recently made with the type from Nepal, India, and with other specimens and exsiccatae cited below, have forced a conviction that *H. Sullivantii* C. M. is identical with it. Fruiting specimens were collected in Virginia and figured in the Memoirs of the Torrey Botanical Club for 1894. Sullivant issued his Nos. 270 and 401 of the Musci bor. Am. as *H. acutifolia*? and this query proves to be true.

Hookeria acutifolia Hook.; Schwaegr. Suppl. 2. 2: 36. pl. 163. 1826.

Hookeria Grevilleana Griff. Not. Pl. Asiat. 473. 1849.

Hookeria lucens acuminata C. Müll. Syn. 2: 202. 1850.

Pterygophyllum acutifolium Schimp, Syn. 2: 583. 1876.

Hookeria (?) *Sullivantii* C. Müll.; Lesq. & James, Man. 293. 1884.

Pterygophyllum acuminatum Par. 4: 1051. 1898.

Plants light yellowish green, forming glossy luminous tufts in wet places; stems 2-4 cm. high; leaves 5-7 mm. long x 1.5-2 mm. broad, ovate to lanceolate, acuminate, ecostate; cells rhomboidal, the apical smaller, often rooting at apex; marginal cells larger, entire. Perichetial leaves smaller, narrower, acuminate. Dioicous; antheridia in small buds at base of stems. Seta stout, erect or curved, 1-2 cm. long; capsule horizontal, 2-3 mm.; lid long-rostrate equalling the urn; annulus none; cells of walls dark red, thick; peristome dark red; teeth brittle, slender and papillose at apex; endostome yellow, smooth, not perforate, without cilia, but with 1-2 intermediate rows of cells; spores green with large chlorophyll grains, .013-.021 mm., smooth, maturing in winter;

Habitat: In damp woods, under dripping ledges and along banks of streams in mountains.

TYPE LOCALITY: Nepal, India. W. J. Hooker.

DISTRIBUTION: India, Nepal, Sikkim, Ceylon and Java; North America, Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia; South America, Ecuador and Brazil; West Indies, Jamaica and Guadeloupe.

EXSICCATAE: Sullivant Musci Alleghanienses No. 58. 1845 as *Hookeria lucens* Smith; Sullivant & Lesquereux Musci Boreali-Americani 270. 1856, 401. 1865, as *H. acutifolia* Hook.? No. 39. Fleischer Musci Frond. Archipelagi Indici, 1898.

ILLUSTRATIONS: Schwaegr. Suppl. 2. 2: pl. 163. 1826; Griffith Ic. Pl. Asiat. pl. 99. f. 4. 1849; Mem. Torrey Club 4: 189. pl. 80. 1894.

New York Botanical Garden.

SOME BRITISH COLUMBIA LICHENS.

THOMAS HEBDEN.

Mr. John Hooson, Mining Recorder's Office, Rossland, B. C., having made a collection of Lichens of the district has forwarded the same for verification which I have the pleasure of reporting as under:

Chlorea vulpina Nyl. Syn. 1, p. 274. = *Evernia vulpina* (L.) Ach. Tuckerm. Syn. p. 38.

Phacopsis vulpina Tulasne, parasitic on above. Parerga Lich. Koerber, 1865, p. 459.

Alectoria jubata (L.) Tuckerm. See Syn. Tuckerm. p. 44.

Umbilicaria proboscidea (L.) Stenh. See Syn. Tuckerm. p. 44.

" *vellea* (L.) Nyl. See Syn. Tuckerm. p. 44.

Lecidella interiecta (Bgl. et Cost. An. 272.) Sylloge Lichenum Italicorum, A. Jatta, 1900.

Lecidea geographica (L.) Leight. Lich. Flora, Great Brit. p. 373.

" *disciformis* (Fr.) Leight. Lich. Flora, Great Brit. p. 373.

" *albilabra* (Psora) Duf. Systema Lichenum Germaniae, Koerber 1855, p. 178.

Lecidea petreae (Rhizocarpon) Ach. See Leighton. Lich. Fl. G. B. p. 378.

Lecidea atro-alba Ach. See Tuckerm. Syn. p. 76, and Leighton, p. 317.

Lecanora caesio-cinerea Nyl. See Leighton, p. 194.

" *alpina* Th. Fr. See Tuckerm. Syn. p. 199.

" *cinereo-rufescans* Nyl. See Tuckerm. Syn. p. 199; also Leight. Lich. Fl. G. B. p. 197.

Cullingworth, near Bradford, England.

NOTES FROM WATERVILLE, NEW HAMPSHIRE. II.

ANNIE LORENZ.

In the BRYOLOGIST for November, 1906, the writer published some notes on the bryophytes of Waterville, N. H. A more critical inspection of Waterville during the past August, together with the examination of specimens collected in 1906, has resulted in some further species of interest.

The prolonged cold of the previous winter has not only made everything noticeably behindhand, but has badly winter-killed many of the rock-growing mosses. Also, as the early part of the summer was extremely wet, there are abundant young sporophytes for next year.

MARSUPELLA EMARGINATA (Ehrh.) Dum. is common in every available situation, even among the stones in a sandy pitcher-plant bog. The water was very low on account of the August drought, and these plants had young perianths. At the Cascades station, where it grows on the western faces of the granite rocks, there had been abundant capsules, but they were nearly withered away by early August.

Further exploration of the neighboring summits produced *Frullania Oakesiana* Aust. and *Hypnum Jamesii* (Sull.) L. & J. all over the balsam scrub. On Osceola were *Lophozia lycopodioides* (Wall.) Cogn. rather small, but adequately spinulose, and *Sphenolobus minutus* (Crantz) St. which is abundant on the ledges below the summit.

At the "V," the curious ravine to which reference was made in the